Attacks Pecaldent Wilson.

The Morgen Post, it is cited, attacks President Wilson's "humanity" without reserve. But this newspaper has never had great weight in official quarters either since or before the war. It frequently has been spoken of in Germany as a "newspaper run on American called Mittag Zeitung, which is pub-

lished at noon each day.

The Vossische Zeitung, which appeals to the working classes particularly and does not pretend to register the Government's views, also assails President Wilson. But officials here realize that this does not give any indication of what the attitude of the foreign office is at the present critical moment.

The Tages Zeitung, which has carried Very Recognition of the control of the contro

Von Reventlow's anti-American out-bursts, the Kreuz Zeitung, which represents the Catholic party in the Reichs-tag and the Kocinische Volksseifung are all openly hostile to the American sole papers has any great bearing on re-

of the Koclnische Zeitung, which frespeaks semi-officially for the Government. This newspaper, turn from the Kaiser's headquarters,

Officials here point out that this may or may not be an inspired Government statement. One of the features of the Koelnische Zeitung's news on international matters is that no one ever knows whether it speaks semi-officially or not. Occasionally the Foreign Office uses its columns for semi-official announcements, but not infrequently it speaks its own views independent of the Government. And the Government is perfectly satisfied with this arrangement, it is explained, so that it may, if necessary, repudiate any so-called inspired statements which appear in this paper.

Official announcements are made in the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung. Officials here point out that this may

President Wilson, which appeared in the Zeukunft, as an indication of the German Government's conciliatory spirit.

Maximillian Harden, it is pointed out, has more than once electrified Germany this was a quite common interpretation Maximillian Harden, it is pointed out, to meet the American demands. Though has more than once electrified Germany this was a quite common interpretation this was supported in no way except perviews directly antagonistic to the Government. He has even defended England in his articles and denounced the violation in the articles and denounced the violation. The Tageblatt, commenting in a late in his articles and denounced the viola-tion of Belgian neutrality by Germany. explained here that he is perhaps the leading "agitator" in Germany and has been for several years. His followoint out Government mistakes and to give fearless expression on important

"A MENACING TURN."

Press le Calm; Avoide Prophecy on U. S. Note.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. PARIS. April 24.—Publication of the full text of President Wilson's note to Germany made the German-American

matic relations.

The Paris Midi says: "If a conflict The Paris Midi says: If a countries that if Germany yields President Wilson will be the most paradoxical event in history, which nobody will be able to boast of having seriously foreseen. Yet the events of the past three days, estimate the events of the past three days, estimated the events of the eve pecially since the text of the note has been made known, are taking a most

menacing turn.

"The conflict between the United States and Germany identifies itself more and more with the conflict between the Latin and the Germanic ideals.

The streets vice thronged, but the public was most such. There were no anti-American demonstrations whatever. Philosophical logic should make America
fight on our side, but the 15,000,000 German Americans are not philosophers. Americans are leaving Berlin, fearing that a break sident Wilson has not the means to

"Le Gaulois thinks that it is reasonable to suppose that Germany will make a compromise with her 'amours propre, owing to her evident interest in keeping sul-General Lay to-day for funds and adon good terms with America. Further-vice. nore she has already accepted the most painful humiliation by not replying within twenty-four hours to President Wilson's note by giving Ambassador Gerard his passports." M. Herbette, writing in the Echo de Paris, quoting the final paragraph of the

American note, says:
"These are lines such as Germany would never have received since the famous Olmuetz humiliation in the middle of the last century."

Example of Diplomacy.

All the press comments recognize the identity of the tone and substance between President Wilson's speech before Congress and the note, which induces L'Humanite to observe that this orms a magnificent example of dence atic liplomacy in the open." This organ says further: "This is the

diplomacy which the President of a great republic has given to the vorid. Never have diplomatists used a language like President Wilson's note. There is nothing of the chancellery style in it, no trace of nonsensical and evasive expressions of double meaning."

The newspapers here continue to give

much space and to comment editorially on the German-American situation. They generally agree that Germany's next A. Fitzmaurice, the foreign editor of

certain. He says:

"It only remains for Germany, if she desires to avoid a rupture, to give in and humiliate herself. She cannot do this, even did she wish, without danger of definitely ruining the little prestige she still possesses in neutral countries and without publicly admitting that she is afraid of the United States.

"This would be worse than humiliation. It would be defeat, for which Germans would demand strict accountability from Pr. von Bethmann-Hollweg and the Kaiser himself. A rupture is inevitable."

British forces, according to an announcement to-day.

Kondoa is thirty-five miles south of Umbugwe, which was occupied on Saturday. It is the furthest point in the interior of German East Africa which has been reached by the British forces.

TURKS KILL 3,000 BRITISH.

Constantinople Reports Attack at Beitissa Cost Dear.

COPIES OF NEW YORK SUN GIVING Complete History of War UP TO DATE

CESARE'S CARICATURE SKETCHES





WAY TO LANSING

Ambassador Has Long Conference With Chancellor After Visit to Kaiser.

SIGNS OF YIELDING SEEN

BERLIN, April 24 .-- Ambassador Gerard had a sixty-five minute conference with Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg to-

day. When seen later by German and American correspondents he declined to discuss his talk with the Chancellor. "Are you preparing to leave Berlin?" asked one of the German reporters.

"I can say nothing," Mr. Gerard replied. "It will be impossible for me to speak for perhaps two or three days." The Ambassador went to the Chancellor's office shortly after 11 o'clock this An exception is found in the attitude morning. He said the Chancellor asked for the conference last night upon his re-

it is pointed out, says:

The fact that he carried no papers
The involuntary limitation of the use when he returned to the embassy led to The fact that he carried no paper of submarines by Germany has gone as the inference that he has not yet received the German reply.

official announcements are made in the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, which is the recognized Government organ. The Koelnische Zeitung and the Lokal Anzeiger are used only upon occasion for semi-official views.

Admiral von Holtsendorff, Chief of the Admiralty Staff, was present at the army headquarters conference. The decision apparently was reached by the Kaiser, the Chancellor and Gen. von Falkenhayn, Chief of Staff.

See Signs of Yielding.

Officials here do not necessarily re-gard Maximillian Harden's defence of coupled with the unmistakable attitude

edition on the return of the Chancellor, says it may be assumed that the conferences have been concluded and that officials will now turn their attention ing, and it is a large one, stands by his to drafting Germany's reply.

weekly paper, Die Zeukunft. Its policy
Though the Taglische Rundschau. Count von Reventlow in the Tageszeit-ung, and a few other harsh critics of America demand that Germany go no

well as practically all the Liberal and Socialist organs, urge the Government to avoid a break. The *Vorugerts* informs its readers that "this time the American note is by no means an American

Many leading Germans who had previously favored an unyielding policy in the submarine controversies with the United States have taken a new tack None of the writers deals in prophecy as to whether Germany will yield to the American demands or break off diploict Wilson's demands. They take the view it that if Germany yields President Wilson

> None of the newspapers published regular editions to-day on account of the

Many American business men are sending their families to Copenhagen to

President Wolf of the American Chamber of Commerce this afternoon issued a call for a meeting of American business men Tuesday to decide what course they will pursue in the event of

[Copyright by the United Press.]

WILL NOT BACK DOWN." Brasil Papers See All America Be

hind Wilson. RIO DE JANEIRO, April 24.—President Wilson's note to Berlin in the U boat controversy continues to find appreciation in the press.

El Paz says that the solidarity of the

new world is such that should the occasion arise all the American Govern-ments would support without reserve the action of President Wilson. El Noticia declares that all indications

point to the evolution of the neutrals toward war. It adds: "It is impossible to think that the United States will back down."

The newspapers here continue to give BRITISH TAKE AFRICAN TOWN. Ocenny Kondon, Furthest Inland German Settlement Yet Reached.

A. Fitzmaurice, the foreign editor of London, April 24.—The town of Konthe Figure, expresses the opinion that a doa, in the district of Irangi in German rupture between the two countries is East Africa, has been occupied by the certain. He says:

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUK.

CONSTANTINOPLE, via London, April 24.

The British relief force on the Tigris in an unsuccessful attack against the Turkish positions which separate them from Kut-el-Amara lost 3,000 in killed, while the Turkish losses were insignificant, the Turkish War Office reported to-night. The following statement was issued:

In Mesopotamia the British were repuised at Beitissa on Thursday and at Felahie on Saturday when their losses were 3,000 in killed. Our losses

The British War Office gave out a report last night from Gen. Sir Percy Lake, British commander in chief in Mesopotamia, admitting that a British attack against the Turkish positions at Beitissa resulted in complete failure. The report indicated that the British lost heavily.

British on Tigris Shell Turks.

LONDON, April 24.—According to offiish, undaunted by their recent repulse at Sannayyat, continued their bombard-ment of the Turkish position yesterday.

ts unwarranted and aimed to help GERARD MESSAGE ON AIR AND LAND ATTACK ON This, it is pointed out, is precisely GERARD MESSAGE ON AIR AND LAND ATTACK ON GERMANS' VERDUN LINES DESCENT ON IRELAND

French Aviators Raid Foe's Sources of Communication —Infantry Assaults Near Haucourt and Courettes Wood Succeed-Trenches Stormed.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN PARIS, April 24.-About the same time s French infantry columns on the west bank of the Meuse rushed forward early yesterday in a spirited attack against the new German lines northwest of Verdun a squadron of French aviators set out on an extended raid of the German lines of communication behind the Ver-

dun front. Seventy shells and eight incendiary bombs were dropped upon widely seps rated strategic points, railways, stations and bivouacs. The raid was one of the most important undertaken by the

French since the Verdun fighting began. The French infantry attack was directed against the German lines southeast of Haucourt and northwest of the Caurettes wood. Both were successful, according to the French afternoon communiqué, progress being made in the German communicating trenches. The French took thirty prisoners, including one officer.

North of the Aisne a German reconnoitring party endeavoring to penetrate our lines on the plateau of Paissy was repulsed with losses.

West of the Meure last night we dispersed several reconnoitring parties of the enemy. Southeast of Haucourt and northwest of the Bois des Cauand northwest of the Bois des Caurettes we made progress with hand grenades in the communication trenches of the enemy and took about thirty prisoners, including one officer. The enemy has delivered a fairly spirited bombardment in the region of Le Mort Homme.

East of the Meuse and in the Woevre the night passed with relative quiet. At Les Eparges the explosion of

German mine caused us no damage. In the forest of Apremont our artillery has shown activity and it has been efficacious in combating the trench guns of our adversaries. In the Vosges we have captured a small German position in the vicin-

Aviation: In Belgium during the day of April 23 and the night of April 23-24 French aerial squadrons bombarded on two different sions the railroad station at Wyf-wege, to the east of the forest of Houthuist. On the first occasion thirty and on the second eighteen shells of large calibre were thrown down by our aviators and many of the missiles reached their objective. All our aeroplanes returned un-scathed.

The Germans made no infantry attack during the last twenty-four hours, but directed a heavy bombardment against the French positions on Le Mort

Homme. Successful aeroplane raids by the out yesterday evening and during the night. French squadrons twice bom-barded the railroad station at Wyfwego, to the east of the forest of Houthulst. throwing altogether forty-eight bombs. Many of the missiles reached their aim, according to the afternoon report. All the aeroplanes returned safely to the French lines.

The statement issued by the Fren War Office to-night follows:

In Belgium our artillery was ac-In he Argonne we directed a con-centrated fire in the region of Malan-

West of the Meuse the enemy in the course of the afternoon directed a tions in the region of Le Mort Homme. East of the Meuse and in the Woevre district there was intermittent artillery activity. There is nothing important to report from the rest of the front.

viation: During the night of April Aviation: During the night of April 23 to 24 our aeroplane squadrons carried out several raids on enemy positions. Twenty-one shells and eight incendiary bombs were thrown on the railroad station of Longuyon, five shells on the station of Stenay, twelve shells on the bivouace east of Dun sur Meuse and thirty-two shells on the bivouace in the region of Montfaucon and the station at Nantillois.

GERMANS CLAIM GAINS. Report Repulse of Both French

and British Attacks. BERLIN, via Amsterdam, April 24.number of French counter attacks aunched on both sides of the Meuse. in its report issued this afternoon.

The French made a particularly strong attack west of the Meuse, in the region of the Thiaumont Farm, which, the War Office asserts, broke down completely. Other offensive movements on the part of the French were made. the part of the French were made against the German positions northeast of Avocourt, where the attackers used hand grenades, and east of Dead Man

vere repulsed. It is emphasized by the German statement that artillery activity along the entire Verdun front has increased during the last few days, which is taken as foreshadowing a new German attack.

The German statement follows:

The artillery along the entire front has shown greater activity than dur-ing the last few days. Successful German patrol operations took place at several points. South of St. Eloi British detachments were repulsed.

In the Meuse sector minor French
and grenade attacks yesterday
against our forest positions northeast
of Avocourt were repulsed.

Weak enemy advances during the night to the east of Dead Man Hill failed.

A strong attack in the neighborhod of Thiaumont farm broke down completely in front of our lines.

A British biplane was put out of action after an aerial engagement east

MINE FIGHTING AT LOOS. British Guns Bring Down

plane at Ploegsteert. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN LONDON, April 24.—The following British headquarters report was issued

to-night: about the Loos salient and at Neuve was active about Neuville-St. Vaast, Angres, and the Ypres-Comines Canal and around Hooge.

A hostile aeroplane was brought down by anti-aircraft gunfire near Ploegsteert. The pilot and the ob-server were killed. One of our ma-chines is missing.

Belgian Artillery Active Special Cable Despetch to THE STN. HAVRE, via Paris, April 24.—The Bel-ian War Office issued the following

tatement to-night: Toward the end of yesterday evening and in the course of the night there was violent artillery activity in the sector of Ramscapelle. Yesterday afternoon there was a spirited bombardment in the same region, as well as in the direction of Dixmude and Steenstracte.

BERLIN WON'T YIELD, PROF. BALDWIN SAYS

Sussex Survivor Believes Germany Will Retain U Boats' Power.

UPHOLDS WILSON STAND

Paris, April 25 (Tuesday).—Prof.

James M. Baldwin, one of the American survivors of the attack on the Sussex.

war, I am sure I represent the mass of

and gratitude for the position which President Wilson has taken in his speech before Congress and praising his ad-mirable directness and force, Prof. Baldcalls attention to the following

points:
 "First—The President's appeal to Congress was of exceptional gravity. The earlier notes were from the State Department primarily and not representing conclusively the entire Government, nor where they did they seem to be backed by the determination of the nabacked by the determination of the naion. Ambassador von Bernstorff took dvantage of this fact and stirred up

opposition in the country, even in Con-"It has been said that President Wilson himself feared or knew that country would not support him in any positive action, and that he was himself afraid for political reasons to follow up his notes, which might reveal the cour

y's unwillingness to break with Ger-We now see, on the contrary, that the President was ready to defend and maintain the country's honor and the rights of neutrals.

Secondly-"The country's response has been all that it should be. There are been all that it should be. There are many who maintain, myself among them, that the people of the United States would follow the President enthusiastically in whatever active rally in whatever active measure he might find it right to take.

"Americans have been ready for months past whenever they have found themselves properly led from Washington, we now see that the country is sound. German Americans will run to cover. The danger of a serious or widespread disturbance in the country was most returbance in the country was most remote. My opinion is that any riots or manifestations in favor of Germany in the United States in case of war would be entirely local and desultory and would be suppressed almost in a day.

"Thirdly—What will Germany do? It is unlikely that Germany will yield to

any but the most credulous and insin-cere pacifists, like Bryan. Moreover, what I personally know of the President leads me to believe that his determina-tion is now based upon the inalterable conviction of duty. "One may believe that this determina-

"One may believe that this determina-tion ought to have been taken long ago, at the time of the Lustituma disaster, in my opinion, and that the apparent su-pineness of the Administration has done inealculable injury to the country and its good name; but if the apparent su-pmeness proves really to have been a moderation of fairness and will to act only when sure of the country's will, then all good Americans can rejoice both that the demands of fairness have

contributes an article to this morning s my loyal and intelligent countrymen in Journal at that paper's request. He says in part:

"It is a somewhat delicate matter for spring into our tread. Could it be possible of democracy, the an American citizen absent from his sible that the state of democracy, the country to express an opinion on the law of brotherhood among men, was to lerman-American crists, particularly for be decided as against the most monstrou Sussex survivor."

After expressing profound emotion the United States remained a silent with the United States remained as silent with the United States remai ness to their victory, or an equally silent accomplice to their defeat? Banished now is the thought!"

RUSSIANS REPULSE TURKS. Advance Upon Trebizond Checker

-Raid on Dwinsk. Special Cable Despatch to THE SEN. PETROGRAD, April 24.—The following official statement was issued to-day by the Russian War Office:

aeroplanes Enemy Recognition

Dwinek. A Russian aeroplane dropped

forty pound bombs on the thirteen forty pound bombs on station at Doudsevas. In the Caucasus, the enemy advan-cing on Trebisond was repulsed. At Harput the Turks were repulsed.

Says Turks Slew German Officers

Special Cable Despatch to THE SEN. LONDON, April 24.—The Odessa cor-respondent of the Daily Mail telegraphs: "It is stated here that before the Russians captured Trebizond the Turkish garrison revolted and slew all Ger-man officers. It is said that a consider-able number of Bulgarian troops were among the garrison. Some wounded Bulgarian officers were made prisoners by the Russians, the report says."

U. S. WAR CHARITY PRAISED. Prance's Gratitude Is Expressed b Prof. Victor Basche.

Paris, April 24 .- In an article in the Petit Parisien reviewing the work of American war aid organizations in France, Prof. Victor Basche of the Sorbe entirely local and desultory and would be suppressed almost in a day.

"Thirdly—What will Germany do? It is unlikely that Germany will yield to any degree which will diminish the effectiveness of the submarines. Possibly the policy of paper concessions, the rubbish spread in the United States by Count von Bernstorff to flatter the Americans' love of diplomatic victories, may be adhered to under a new Ambassador. Bernstorff is being made the

SEIZE CASEMENT IN

Continued from First Page

said, adding that the destination or the tery.

Speculation is aroused by the announcement of the sinking of a German
auxiliary vessel on the Irish coast as to
how this vessel succeeded in reaching hat coast. To reach the Irish coast the that coast. To reach the Irish coast the ship must have successfully evaded the cordon of British warships and, more-over, passed the Orkney Islands, where a large portion of the British fleet is suposed to be permanently on watch.

IS A UNIQUE FIGURE.

asement, an Ulater Protestant, Is Irish Nationalist Partisan.

One of the most interesting figures in the struggle for Irish home rule both before and during the war is Sir Roger Casement, who for eighteen years ren-dered loyal and important service to the British Government as consular representative. Since almost the beginning of the war he had been in Germany, where, according to somewhat vague reports reaching the outside world, he was working for Irish independence. Rumors of attempts by Germany to stfr up a spirit of revolt in Ireland have been frequent, and it is also alleged that German agents have been working in the south of Ireland to prevent recruits from joining the British army. cruits from joining the British army. Casement's activities in Germany were excused by Sir A. Conan Doyle in a letter to the London Daily Chronicle in which he said that Sir Roger was a sick man, worn out by tropical hardships and out of his mind.

A report printed in The Sun on April 15 last stated that Sir Roger Casement had been arrested in Germany.

In November, 1914, a manifesto to the Irish people was printed in the semi-

by an alleged interview between Casemany would never land an army to pilage Ireland. The text of the manifesto

and then send agents to Ireland to stir ing to prosecution of diplomats ip a revolt, but that he was unable to vithout capture by British warships. In May, 1915, despite the fact that Casement was in Germany and his pension was suspended pending an inestigation of allegations that he was disloyal, his name was proposed, accord-ng to the Liverpool Courier, for a vacant Dublin seat in Parliament, by the

Sinn Fein Society.

Much has been published of the alleged attempt of the British Governnent to arrest Sir Roger on his way to servant to "knock him on the head." Shortly after his arrival in Germany
Shortly after his arrival in Germany
Sir Roger stated that while at Christiania on route, British agents had that taker his man servant, a Norwegian named Adler Christensen, to the British Legation and offered him \$25,000 to describe the Roger his Roger into their hand. In liver Sir Roger into their hands. In proof of this assertion the Irish leader object in going to Germany was to ascertain the attitude of the German Government toward Ireland, and in the hope that by his action he would prevent many young Irishmen from enlisting in the war to fight against Germany, when, among the documents, it is said, were serting that most German Americans. he declares, they have absolutely no interest in the war.

Sir Roger Casement, who is 51 years

There also was at hand a diplomatic code wise, and calling upon them to stand by

the rubber fields in the Putumayo district when he was Consul-General at Rio de Janeiro from 1909 to 1913. He reported that in this Peruvian district, as a result of the methods employed, 30,000 Indians had died and the rubber district resembled a battlefield, strewn with the bones of the slaves. He charged that the responsibility for the conditions lay

with the British. In July, 1914, only a few days before the outbreak of the war. Sir Roger, who was in the United States, denounced the attempts by the British Government to seize the rifles of the Irish volunteers as lawless violence and pointed out that the Ulster volunteers, who openly announced that they would resist the British by force if Home Rule went into effect, were not interfered with.

Casement resigned from the British

Consular service in June, 1913. SENSATION IN LONDON.

Morning Papers Use Biggest Headlines on Casement Story.

Special Cable Despatch to Tue Sex London, April 25 (Tuesday) .- The leged German attempt to land arms in Ireland and the arrest of Sir Roger Casement are given the biggest headlines in the newspapers this morning. The headings are indicative of the sensation and curiosity which have been aused. The news has certainly aroused

he country.
In the absence of details further than hose contained in the official statemen and because of the restrictions imposed by the censorship, the papers have to content themselves with biographical ketches of Casement's career, his attempts to enroll Irish prisoners for ser-vice with Germany, and such subjectiff may be recalled that a Danisa newspaper on April 13 printed a report that Casement had been arrested in Germany. The charge was not specified. This, it may now be assumed, was a ruse to throw the British off the scent.

REVOLT IN DUBLIN? Authorities Overwhelmed, Castle

Seized, In Rumor.

rumor circulated around town ve terday that the Irish in Dublic volted and seized Dublin Castie. story had it that the revolt had spread quickly over a considerable portion of the country and that the British authorities had been overwhelmed.

White a great many prominent Irishmen in New York had heard this report it was impossible to discover how it had started or on what authority it rested. One version was to the effect that the news had first come to the publisher of an Irish periodical in a code message from the other side. This did not seem

not permitted by the British censors At 72 He Enters College.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., April 23 .- J. W Samples, 72, entered Marshall College here as a student. Mr. Samples has been a teacher at Clarksburg for fifty nceforth years, beginning after the close of the cols and civil war in the spring of 1866. He has merica's entered Marshall to study methods, observation, hygiene and rural sociology.

VON IGEL'S CASE IS RESTING CARSON TO OPPOSE ON ANSWER TO U BOAT NOTE

Papers Would Be Restored to Embassy if Dispute Beclouded Larger Issue-Attorney-General Holds Diplomatic Immunity Does Not Apply.

of his papers to the German Embassy. of his papers to the German Embassy.

This opinion results from the fact that the Government's action in seizing Von Igel and his papers was taken after consultation between the State Department of Justice and the Department of Justice and We Sarfaty's reply. ment and the Department of Justice and with the clear conviction that the Government was acting within its rights.

It is said to be practically certain that if Count von Bernstorff, on his return to Washington to-morrow, insists on his to Washington to-morrow, insists on his return to Washington to-morrow, insists on his return to Washington to-morrow, insists on his return to Sons of America and the Friends of Peace. Another witness was demands so unequivocally that a diplo-matic rupture may appear to be threat-ened the Government will yield in preference to permitting any minor lasue to obscure or becloud the submarine crisis. Attorney-General Gregory sent an pinion to the State Department to-day opinion to the State Department to de-in which he advises against the return of the Von Igel papers. He holds that where a diplomat is guilty of criminal offences against the Government the

immunity rule does not apply.

The Attorney-General offers to subordinate his opinion to any "larger quesordinate his opinion to any larger ques-tion." He is said, however, to be op-posed to being hampered in any way in making use of the papers. In offering to give up what his officials consider the most valuable evidence they have obthe extent to which German officials are involved, it was said. That Von Bernwas deleted by the censor.

Early in 1915 reports were received from Germany to the effect that Sir Roger had proposed to go to America to form a secret organization of Irishmen.

Officials who looked up laws pertainwas possible to prosecute even an Am-bassador who has committed an offence against the Government to which he assigned. This has been done in other

NEW INDICTMENTS SOON Basis of New Charge.

Superseding indictments in the cases against Capt. von Papen, Capt. Hans Tauscher and Wolf von Igel, and also against Franz von Rintelen and David Lamar, are expected to be handed down by a Federal Grand Jury soon, as a re-

de-lin nesses, and while the authorities denied reports concerning the Von Igel papers proof of this assertion the Irish leader produced a photographic reproduction of a letter alleged to be signed by M. de C. Findlay, the British Minister, in which the money was offered if through in-the submarine question and the Von Igel documents were likely to be conformation given by the servant "Sir Roger Casement be captured either with or without his companions." The servant revealed the plot to his master.

Casement has stated since that his object in going to Germany was to asset of the service of the

German secret agents have been engaged.
There also was at hand a diplomatic code book which furnished a key for the translation of the innumerable documents

"Now is the time when it is necessary of age, is a very rare type of Irishman, an Ulster Protestant who is heart and translation of the innumerable documents soul with the Irish Nationalists in their avast amount of information.

There also was at mind a diplomation of the innumerable documents and gave the Federal investigators such book which furnished a key for the "Now is the time when it is necessary to stand by the President Wilson.

"Now is the time when it is necessary to stand by the President whatever our birth or politics," he said. "This is a

ning a rebellion in Ireland, that they has ever faced.

Among the documents, it is said, were

Washington, April 24.—The Department of Justice officials said to-day that no announcement can be made yet of the decision as to the disposal of the Von Igel papers.

In Administration circles, however, the opinion is held that if some determination of the submarine issue is reached before Count you Bernstoff German propagato. Mr. Sarfaty spent reached before Count von Bernstorff presses for a final ruling on the Von Igel case the Government will not consent to the withdrawal of the indictment against him and the return of all of his papers to the German Embassy.

Rintelen, David Lamar and others in German propaganda. Mr. Sarfaty spent more than a week recently in Chicago delving into the activities of Labor's National Peace Council in connection with which Congressman Buchanan has been indicted. During Mr. Sarfaty's stay in Chicago Mr. Buchanan suddenly appears to the German Embassy.

Friends of Peace. Another witness was street, who printed the January street, which is a publication which gave much space to compulsion motion, at the January street, which is a publication which gave much space to paper, depends entirely upon the Government of the January street, which is a publication which gave much space to paper, depends entirely upon the Government the January street, which is a publication which gave the January street, which is a publication which gave the January street, which is a publication which gave the January street, which is a publication which gave the January street, which is a publication which gave the January street, which is a publication which gave the January street, which is a publication which gave the January street, which is a publication which gave the January street, which is a publication which gave the January street, which is a publication which gave the January street, which is a publication which gave the January street, which is a publication which gave the January street, which is a publication which gave the January street, which is a publication which gave the January street, which is a publication which gave the January street, which is a publication which gave the January street, which is a publication which gave the January street, which is a publication which gave the January street, which is a publication which gave the January also indicted with Buchanan, Rintelen and Lamar. It also had editorials praising Congressman Buchanan.

Roger B. Wood, Assistant United States Attorney in charge of the criminal branch, called Arthur A. Hassell, a renting agent of 60 Wall street, where renting agent of 60 Wall street, where
Von Igel has his office. Von Igel's lease
was introduced in evidence. It shows
that Von Igel rented the office for "an
advertising business" and "for no other
advertising business" and "for no other
able that there will be some interesting

and Paul Daeche on a charge of plotting to blow up munition ships will begin in the Federal Court to-day. John C. Knox, Assistant United States Attorney, will prosecute. Sensational developments and new phases of the case not yet hinted at are expected to be brought out at the trial.

JAPANESE A SPY SUSPECT.

fluence in Mexico Found. Two notebooks found in the possession of a young Japanese are the cause of his being held yesterday by Judge Folwell in perts of the Department of Justice in much intimate information about the harbor of San Francisco, German influ-The entries are partly in Eng-

lish and partly in Japanese.

The young Japanese, who gave his name as Sho Shiato of 238 Sixth avenue. hurling a milk bottle at the head of Hamilton avenue car conductor in a dis-pute over a transfer. When searched at the Butler street police station \$800 and the notebooks were found in his posses

GERMAN LOYALTY IS ASKED.

serting that most German Americans

ruggle for Home Rule.

He entered the British Consular serious in 1895. In 1908 and 1909 he was and two letter books. The letters and affairs—it is no time for traitors to the vice in 1895. In 1908 and 1909 he was and two letter books. The letters and affairs—it is no time for traitors to the Consul at Para. Brazil. His name became known all over the world as the result of the awful conditions which he result of the awful conditions which he well and Canal plots, passport frauds, ex. "It must be made apparent that these picsions on snips carrying munitions and the fomentation of rebellions in various the fomentation of rebellions in various colonies of the Allies. It is said that there is evidence dealing with the Mexitate and also with Japan. Other that they are the unnatural exceptions The number was greatly in a who exploit disgraceful, un-American interest those received last year. Most attack show that the Germans were planting the first said that they are the unnatural exceptions. The number was greatly in a characteristic for personal or allen advantage in one of the gravest hours this country will be successful in his effects.

A SECRET SESSION "We Don't Trust British Gov.

ernment," Says Mr. Terrell of Forward Group.

WAR SECRETS HOPED FOR

LONDON, April 24.-Arrangements for London, April 21. All lament to take the secret session of Parliament to take place to-morrow are complete. The P of Commons will meet under the ord rules at 2:46 o'clock. Questions will be answered as usual, whereupon Premie Asquith will make a motion for a secre This motion may be debuted by

soon as it is carried everybody except the Members of Parlaiment and the sergeants at arms of the House of Cou-mons will be ordered to leave. There-after all entrances will be barred and after all entrances will be barred and guarded by the police.

There are rumors of possible trouble in form of strong protests against secrecy by some sections, among which, according to the Daily Express, there is particularly the Unionist Forward

Carson as saying that he is "quite in the dark as to what is going to happen" However, whether or not he moves his

be of great embarrassment to any ful and free discussion in the Commons o With reference to the recrition, George Terrell, Membe

we have not known already. We do t trust the Government."
The Parliamentary correspondent of the Daily News criticises the promised meeting between Premier Asquith Lord Kitchener and Bonar Law with the Laborite Members of Parliament on Thursday and says that if all facts and figures are given Parliament to-morrow it is difficult to see why these Ministers should have to address the Labo secrecy. This writer presumes to more detailed information will be given in

morrow's session. He adds: "The view is widely taken that the bureau reports, many Members of liament will be dissatisfied if the country with the elementary facts of the army's needs.

INDIANS KILL OFFICERS

Down by Tribesmer LONDON, April 24 .- A Ren patch from Simla, India, states Mr. Hughes, acting political agent commandant of reserve officer who recently tached to the corps, were shot

promptly killed by members The official press bureau is-

following statement in connethe despatch: Mand is a small fort belong the Khan of Kelat in Mekra: miles from the Preso-Ball frontier and about 300 miles f frontier of British India. the first disturbance in this since the raid of Bahram Ki

Messages to Pope Urge Peace. ROME, April 23 (delayed) - M



THE FOREIGN TRADE OF NEW YORK

Unprecedented economic conditions have contributed to the natural advantages of New York in making it a great center for foreign trade. Never before have the merchants and manufacturers of this country cleared so much shipping through the port of New York, and never before have they been confronted with such difficult and important banking problems.

It is a matter of great satisfaction to the Bankers Trust Company to be able to render assistance in the solution of foreign exchange problems. Many importers and exporters, situated not only in New York City, but throughout the United States and in foreign countries, are finding advantage in using the very complete service of our Foreign Department.

You are urged to bring your foreign exchange problems to us and let us help you solve them.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY 16 WALL STREET NEW YORK CITY

Resources over \$250,000,000